

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Deep brain stimulation for obsessive-compulsive disorder and treatment-resistant depression: systematic review

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Abstract

Background: In spite of advances in psychotherapy and pharmacotherapy, there are still a significant number of patients with depression and obsessive-compulsive disorder that are not aided by either intervention. Although still in the experimental stage, deep brain stimulation (DBS) offers many advantages over other physically-invasive procedures as a treatment for these psychiatric disorders. The purpose of this study is to systematically review reports on clinical trials of DBS for obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and treatment-resistant depression (TRD). Locations for stimulation, success rates and effects of the stimulation on brain metabolism are noted when available. The first observation of the effects of DBS on OCD and TRD came in the course of using DBS to treat movement disorders. Reports of changes in OCD and depression during such studies are reviewed with particular attention to electrode locations and associated adverse events; although these reports were adventitious observations rather than planned. Subsequent studies have been guided by more precise theories of structures involved in DBS and OCD. This study suggests stimulation sites and prognostic indicators for DBS. We also briefly review tractography, a relatively new procedure that holds great promise for the further development of DBS.

Methods: Articles were retrieved from MEDLINE via PubMed. Relevant references in retrieved articles were followed up. We included all articles reporting on studies of patients selected for having OCD or TRD. Adequacy of the selected studies was evaluated by the Jadad scale. Evaluation criteria included: number of patients, use of recognized psychiatric rating scales, and use of brain blood flow measurements. Success rates classified as "improved" or "recovered" were recorded. Studies of DBS for movement disorders were included if they reported coincidental relief of depression or reduction in OCD. Most of the studies involved small numbers of subjects so individual studies were reviewed.

Results: While the number of cases was small, these were extremely treatment-resistant patients. While not everyone responded, about half the patients did show dramatic improvement. Associated adverse events were generally trivial in younger psychiatric patients but often severe in older movement disorder patients. The procedures differed from study to study, and the numbers of patients was usually too small to do meaningful statistics or make valid inferences as to who will respond to treatment.

Conclusions: DBS is considered a promising technique for OCD and TRD. Outstanding questions about patient selection and electrode placement can probably be resolved by (a) larger studies, (b) genetic studies and (c) imaging studies (MRI, fMRI, PET, and tractography).

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Background

In the middle of the twentieth century, the lesioning of areas of the brain was discovered to be an effective treatment for certain movement disorders. Unfortunately, there were damaging side effects as a result of these lesions. In the 1980s, it was determined that the same effects could be accomplished by stimulating the tissue with electricity. DBS was approved by the FDA as a treatment for movement disorders in 2002. Although still in the research stage, DBS appears to also be a major advance in the treatment of obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) and treatment resistant depression (TRD).

Electrophysiology and modern imaging allow the very precise placement of electrodes. Response can be optimized by changing location and adjusting stimulus site parameters. Since the patient cannot detect the stimulation, periods of active stimulation and sham (zero voltage) can be alternated to provide single or double-blind controls.

Stimulation usually has a pulse width around 60 microseconds delivered at 130 Hz, although there are variations on these parameters depending on the target. Bipolar and monopolar electrodes have been used; monopolar electrodes were contact cathode and case anode. After the sites and parameters for DBS are selected, the stimulator is placed under the skin, usually below the clavicle, and connecting wires are run under the skin to the stimulating electrodes in the brain. Although the sites for stimulation vary, they basically fall into two groups: a basal ganglia group and a cingulate gyrus group.

The primary purpose of this article is to summarize all clinical trials of DBS in OCD and TRD, with particular attention to outcomes and electrode locations.

Methods

Searching

We conducted a comprehensive search using MEDLINE/PubMed in May 2009, using different combinations of the following MeSH and free text terms: deep brain stimulation, DBS, obsessive-compulsive disorder, OCD, depression. Searches were restricted to human studies, clinical trials, and reviews. Reference lists from retrieved reports were reviewed for additional relevant studies. Unpublished data were not sought and there were no language restrictions. [See Additional file 1 for a Quality of Reporting of Meta-analyses (QUOROM) statement checklist.]

Selection

We included human studies that assessed the efficacy of DBS on psychiatric symptoms for OCD, TRD, or both. We accepted papers with only one case if they included

some estimate of efficacy. In general, discussions of ethical issues were not reviewed. Articles discussing only physical measurements (e.g., cerebral blood flow) or transient effects (e.g., smiling) were rejected from the main analysis but some were referenced in the discussion.

Validity assessment

Each of the primary studies were rated using the Jadad scale [1], but see Berger 2006 for critical commentary [2]. This scale gives one point for each of the following, (a) randomization, (b) randomization appropriate and well-described, (c) double-blind, (d) double-blind appropriate and well-described, and (e) withdrawals and drop-outs described. No studies were excluded for poor scores. Psychiatric rating scales and cerebral blood flow studies were noted when used. Improvement of these severely ill patients by chance has a very low probability and that the nature of DBS lends itself to using the patient as its own control, by simply turning off the stimulator, as there is usually no sensation from DBS. This is almost universally taken advantage of in past studies. On the negative side, many studies were small, and actual techniques so complex that between-study comparison was ineffective.

Data abstraction

Data were extracted independently by the authors and any disagreements were resolved by consensus.

Analysis

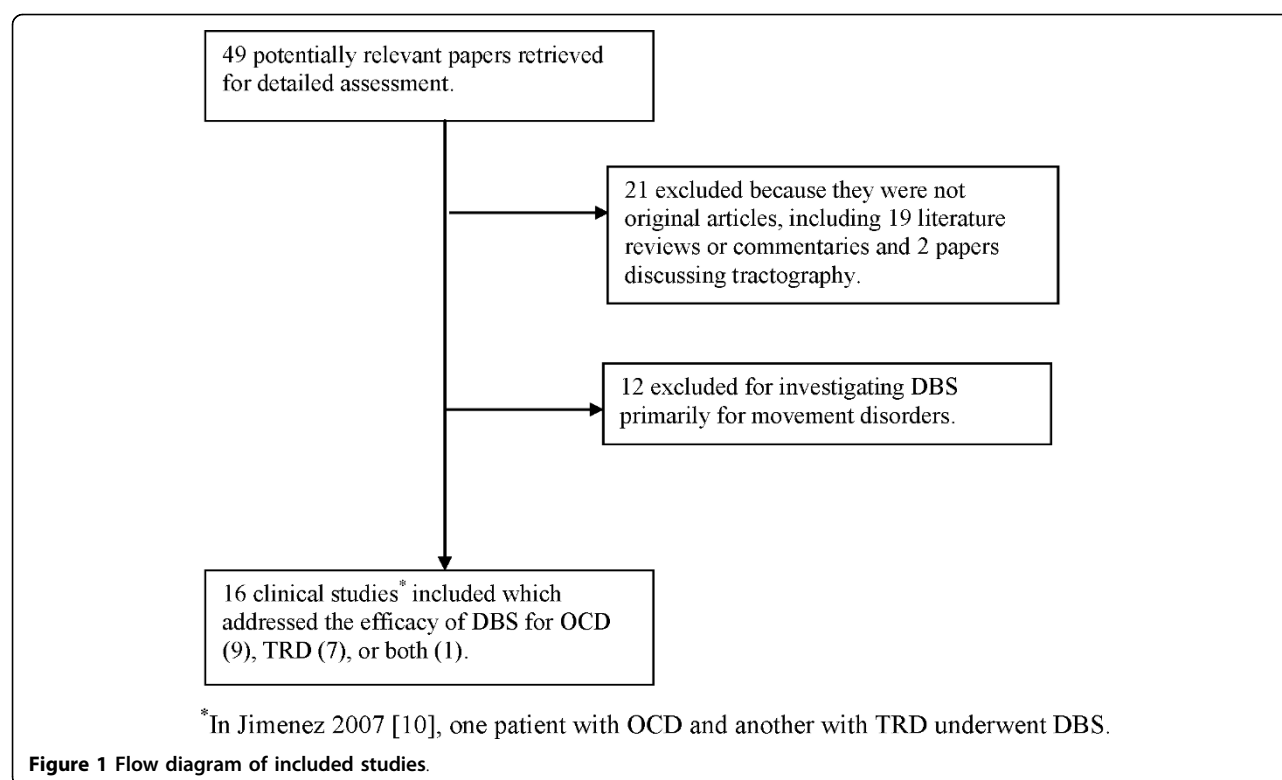
Due to the differences in outcome measures used in the trials, a quantitative analysis of the data was deemed inappropriate. A qualitative summary of the data was consequently completed.

Results

Flow of included studies

Electronic searches found 49 studies that were potentially relevant to the present systematic review. Of these, 16 met the inclusion/exclusion criteria (see Figure 1 for a flow diagram). Of the 33 that did not meet the criteria, 12 were excluded from the main review because they investigated DBS primarily for movement disorders with only incidental observation of psychological side effects on depressive or OCD symptoms. Papers that did not explicitly deal with the psychiatric symptoms of patients were excluded. However, 21 of the excluded papers are listed as reviews and some are also cited in the discussion. Papers that were mainly discussions of philosophical and ethical issues were not reviewed at all.

We found reference to a relatively new procedure called tractography [3]. Tractography is a magnetic



resonance imaging (MRI) technique that shows relationships in the human brain between a “seed” location and those structures to which the seed has functional connections. This is highly relevant for future selection of DBS targets and is briefly described in the discussion section.

Study characteristics

Sixteen studies published between 1999 and 2009 were selected for review: nine for OCD [4-12], seven for TRD [10,13-18], and one for both disorders [19] (in Jimenez et al., 2007 [10], one patient with OCD and another with TRD underwent DBS). These studies included a total of 42 patients with OCD who were treated with DBS, 67 patients with TRD, and one with both OCD and TRD. Length of study ranged from 3 to 39 months. All availed themselves of the use of patients as their own controls by turning stimulation on and off (single-blind), but Table 1 indicates those that had the clinical observations made blind (double-blind). Randomization of patient selection was never used although random selection of active/sham sessions was.

There are a number of generally accepted measures of well-being, depression, and OCD, and we have indicated the ones used in the major studies. For general well-being there are the Global Assessment Scale (GAS), Clinical Global Impressions (CGI) scale, Global

Assessment of Function (GAF), and Positive and Negative Affects Scales (PANAS). For OCD, the standard is the Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS). For TRD, the standard assessments include the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HDRS), the Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRAS), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), and Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI). There is also the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS), Profile of Mood States (PMOS), and Self-Rating Depression Scale (SDS) used in some studies.

See Table 1 for specific characteristics of each reviewed study. The table shows primary psychiatric diagnoses, Jadad scores, numbers of subjects starting and numbers completing, durations of studies, methods of cerebral blood flow measurement (if assessed), clinical ratings scales used, locations of DBS, adverse events reported (if more than minor surgical squeals), numbers and percent improved, numbers and percent recovered, and whether ratings were done double-blind.

Reports on patients with OCD

Nuttin et al., 1999 [4] (POMS). There were six patients with severe OCD. Quadripolar electrodes were implanted into the anterior limb of the internal capsule (AL/IC). Four patients continued for 21 months. One patient was unchanged and three were much improved

Table 1 Analysis of 16 trials reporting on the efficacy of DBS treatment for OCD, TRD, or both.

	Study	Jadad score	Double blind	No. of patients (started/finished)	Final observation period (months)	Cerebral blood flow	Clinical scales	DBS location	Adverse effects*	Patients improved	Patients recovered
OCD	Nuttin 1999 [4]	3	Yes	6/4	21	fMRI, PET	POMS	AL/IC		3 (75%)	
	Gabriels 2003 [5]	0	No	3/3	33-39		BPRS, POMS, Y-BOCS	AL/IC		2 (66%)	
	Nuttin 2003 [6]	4	Yes	6/4	21	fMRI, PET	CGI, Y-BOCS	AL/IC, DMNT		3 (50%)	
	Sturm 2003 [7]	0	No	4/4	30-34	fMRI, PET		Right NA		4 (100%)	
	Abelson 2005 [8]	3	No	4/4	10	PET	GAF, HDRS	AL/IC	Mild dizziness	3 (75%)	1 (25%)
	Greenberg 2006 [9]	4	Yes	10/8	36		HDRS, Y-BOCS	AL/IC, VC/C	Seizure, hypomania, relapse with battery failure	2 (25%)	4 (50%)
	Jimenez 2007** [10]	0	Yes	1/1			GAF	ITP		1 (100%)	1 (100%)
	Mallet 2008 [11]	4	Yes	18/168	3		GAF, CGI MADRAS, MDRS, MINI, Y-BOCS	STN	15 major including a brain hemorrhage, 22 minor adverse events	10 (62%)	4 (25%)
	Nuttin 2008 [12]	4	Yes	6/6	21	PET	CGI, Y-BOCS	AL/IC		3 (75%)	
TRD	Jimenez 2005 [13]	0	No	1/1	24		HDRS	ITP			1 (100%)
	Mayberg 2005 [14]	3	Yes	6/6	6	PET	CGI, HDRS, MADRS, PANAS	CG			4 (66%)
	Schlapfer 2005 [15]	4	Yes	3/3		PET					3 (100%)
	Jimenez 2007** [10]	0	No	1/1			HDRS, GAS	ITP			1 (100%)
	Lozano 2008 [16]	4	Yes	20/20	12	PET	BAI, BDI, CGI, HDRS	CG		12 (60%)	7 (35%)
	Malone 2009 [17]	4	No	15/15	15		CGI, GAF, HDRS, MADRS	VC/CS			6 (40%)
	Wang 2009 [18]	0	Yes	21/21***			HDRS	STN			
OCD and TRD	Aouizerate 2009 [19]	0		1/1	15		HDRS, Y-BOCS	LCa, NA		1 (100%)	

AL/IC, anterior limbs of internal capsule; BAI, Beck Anxiety Inventory; BDI, Beck Depression Inventory; BPRS, Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale; CG, cingulate gyrus; CGI, Clinical Global Impressions; DMNT, dorsa-medial nucleus of the thalamus; GAF, Global Assessment of Function; GAS, Global Assessment Scale; ITP, inferior thalamic peduncle; LCa, limbic caudate; HDRS, Hamilton Depression Rating Scale; MADRS, Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale; MDRS, Mattis Dementia Rating Scale; MINI, Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview; NA, nucleus accumbens; PANAS, Positive and Negative Affects Scales; PET, positron emission tomography; PMOS, Profile of Mood States; STN, subthalamic nucleus; VC/CS, ventral capsule/ventral striatum; Y-BOCS, Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale. Blank cells indicate that there were no data on that subject in the paper.

*Other than minor surgical effects.

**In this study, one patient with OCD and another with TRD underwent DBS.

***Patients on anti-Parkinson drugs were controls.

after 21 months. Stimulation resulted in changes in regional activity as measured by functional MRI (fMRI) and positron emission tomography (PET) scan.

Gabriels et al., 2003 [5] (BPRS, POMS, Y-BOCS). Three severe OCD patients were treated with DBS to the anterior limbs of the internal capsules. One patient with somatoform symptoms showed no improvement. The two others essentially recovered. Their gains endured with minimal adverse events.

Nuttin et al., 2003 [6] (CGI, Y-BOCS). Six patients were implanted with quadripolar electrodes in AL/IC. Four were evaluated double-blind. One was unchanged and three greatly improved after 21 months. The non-responder was preoccupied with body hair but failed to fulfill the criteria for body dysmorphic disorder.

Strum et al., 2003 [7]. Four treatment-resistant OCD patients with co-morbid severe anxiety disorder received DBS to the right nucleus accumbens. Bilateral stimuli did not improve results. Three of the four had total remissions over 24 to 30 months.

Abelson et al., 2005 [8] (GAF, HDRS). Using hardware developed for the treatment of movement disorder, four patients with chronic intractable OCD were treated with leads placed bilaterally in the anterior limbs of their anterior capsules. They received random four-week blocks of stimulus on and off. Dramatic improvement was seen in one patient and a second showed moderate improvement. The unimproved patient failed to show the regional cerebral blood flow (rCBF) changes seen in patients who responded to treatment, referred to in this discussion as responders. Residual depression left one OCD responder unable to function normally.

Greenberg et al., 2006 [9] (HDRS, Y-BOCS). Ten OCD patients with severe treatment-resistant OCD had quadripolar leads implanted rostral to the anterior commissure extending into the ventral capsule and ventral commissure. Patients were followed for 36 months. Four patients had improvement greater than 34% based on the Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale. Two patients had declines between 25 and 35%. Incidental mention is made of improvement of depression. Side effects included an asymptomatic hemorrhage, seizure, superficial infection, worsening of symptoms when DBS stopped due to battery failure, and transient hypomanic symptoms.

Jimenez et al., 2007 [10] (GAF). See also under TRD. A female with depression for 23 years and a male with obsessive-compulsive disorder for nine years had stereotactic implantation of electrodes in the inferior thalamic peduncle. Using the GAF scale, both cases showed improvement.

Mallet et al., 2008 [11] (GAF, GAI, MADRAS, Y-BOCS, CGI, MDRS, Mattis Dementia Rating Scale, Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview). There were

16 patients in a multi-center study of severe OCD. They used randomized crossover design with 10 months sub-thalamic or sham stimulation. There were significant improvements in OCD with active stimulation, but there were 15 major (including a brain hemorrhage) and 23 minor adverse events. Four of the patients recovered, using a Y-BOCS of 6 or less as an indicator of recovery. It was noted that there was no improvement in depression although hypomania was one of the adverse events.

Nuttin et al., 2008 [12] (CGI, Y-BOCS). DBS electrodes were inserted into the anterior limbs of the internal capsule of six severe OCD patients. Stimuli caused an increase in fMRI signal, particularly in the pons. PET scans at three months showed lower frontal metabolism. Symptoms were much improved in three patients and unchanged in one by 21 months.

Reports of patients with TRD

Jimenez et al., 2005 [13] (HDRS). The patient was a 48-year-old woman with TRD. Tetrapolar-stimulating electrodes were implanted bilaterally in the inferior thalamic peduncles. Stimulation was 130 Hz, .45 ms pulse width and 2.5 volts. At 24 months, the woman had a sustained recovery with minimal adverse events.

Mayberg et al., 2005 [14] (CGI, HDRS, MADRAS, PANAS). Six patients with severe chronic TRD were treated. On stimulation of white matter adjacent to the subgenual cingulate gyrus, all subjects reported acute effects that included calmness, heightened awareness, and increased visual acuity. Chronic treatment resulted in sustained remissions in four of the six patients at the six-month evaluation mark with associated improvements in performance and sleep. Antidepressant effects were associated with a reduction in rCBF in local and down-stream limbic and cortical sites. Adverse events were minor and included skin infections in two patients and erosion over the hardware. There was a suggestion that non-responders were atypical depressives with late onsets.

Schlaepfer et al., 2005 [15]. Three patients with TRD were implanted with bilateral DBS electrodes in the nucleus accumbens. Stimulation parameters were modified in a double-blind manner, and clinical ratings assessed at each modification. Brain metabolism was assessed one week before and one week after stimulation. Clinical ratings improved in all three patients when the stimulator was on, and worsened in all three patients when the stimulator was off. Effects were observed immediately, and no side effects occurred in any of the patients. Using PET, significant changes in brain metabolism as a function of the stimulation in frontostriatal networks were observed.

Jimenez et al., 2007 [10] (GAS, HDRS). See also under OCD. One patient with inferior thalamic peduncle DBS recovered.

Lozano et al., 2008 [16] (BDI, BAI, BDI, CGI, HDRS). Twenty patients with TRD underwent serial assessments before and after DBS of the subcallosal cingulate gyrus. One month after surgery, 35% of patients were responders and 10% were in remission. Six months after surgery, 60% were responders and 35% were in remission. Benefits were maintained at 12 months. DBS was associated with changes in the metabolic activity of cortical and limbic circuits implicated in the pathogenesis of depression. Adverse effects were trivial and transient.

Malone et al., 2009 [17] (CGI, GAF, HDRS, MADRAS). Fifteen TRD patients were given ventral caudate-ventral striatum DBS. At six months, nearly 50% of patients responded and 20% achieved remission. At the last examination (six months to four years), there were about the same number of responders and 40% of patients were in remission.

Wang et al., 2009 [18] (HDRS, SDS). Using a subthalamic nucleus (STN)-DBS group ($n = 27$) and an anti-Parkinson's medication control group, evaluation of depression and motor function was performed six times using SDS and HDRS. Depression decreased notably within six months postoperatively. The mean value of the bilateral voltages was correlated with SDS and HDRS scores ($P < 0.05$). The improvement in motor symptoms resulting from STN-DBS can improve depression in Parkinson's disease (PD) patients, but its long-term effects were unremarkable. Within the treatment range, the mean value of bilateral voltages correlated with severity of depression in PD patients.

Reports of patients with both OCD and TRD

Aouizerate et al., 2009 [19] (HDRS, Y-BOCS). The first case was also reported in 2004 [20]. Two patients with intractable depression and OCD were treated with DBS. Caudate stimulation relieved the OCD symptoms while nucleus accumbens-stimulation improved depressive symptoms.

Discussion

For as long as the brain has been seen as the site of mental activity, it has followed that altering brain function should be implemented to treat mental illness. Second generation antidepressants and psychotherapy are currently the least invasive ways of affecting brain function [21,22] but they leave too many patients only partially improved, and have proved completely ineffective for some. Estimates of treatment unresponsiveness are unreliable, but 30% to 40% patients with depression and OCD probably become treatment failures. For these patients, techniques like DBS provide a promising treatment alternative.

Limitations of this study

Currently, the chief problem is that current studies are too small to support valid inferences about patient

selection and choice of stimulation locations. In the preceding sections, relevant studies have been summarized since the sparse data precludes combining them for meta-analysis.

There is a wealth of data in pain and movement disorder literature which has not been analyzed in detail. However, the survey given above suggests that DBS is not entirely benign; the reports of suicides and psychoses are disturbing. Nevertheless, it is difficult to draw general conclusions only from studies which gave incidental attention to OCD and TRD in DBS for movement disorder reports.

The basal ganglia are complex, with some subdivisions small and tightly packed together. In spite of the sophisticated imaging and electrophysiology techniques, localizations often remain less than exact.

Last year, Elsevier launched a new journal titled "Brain Stimulation." Among publications in other journals, the following references were selected as being of potential interest to the reader: [23-40]. Some of these have also been referred to in the discussion.

Anatomy of DBS sites

The thalamic/capsular area is favored for treatment of OCD. A useful review of the basal ganglia areas is to be found in the paper by Kopell [41]. The various locations for DBS in TRD include orbito-frontal cortex, anterior cingulate gyrus, corpus striatum, globus pallidus, subgenual cingulate, ventral capsule/ventral striatum, ventral capsule/ventral commissure, nucleus accumbens, and inferior thalamic peduncle. Based on current technology and understanding of psychiatric circuitry, there seems to be two main areas where DBS can affect TRD: the cingulate white matter and the AL/IC. Nuttin [6] reported on one patient who had stimulation delivered both to the AL/IC and to the dorsal-medial nucleus of the thalamus (DMNT). Symptoms, word fluency and memory improved with AL/IC stimulation and worsened with DMNT. Stimulating the internal capsule, Okun [42] found non-mood-related responses, such as taste and smell, significantly associated with the ventral lead. Mayberg [14] found hyperactivity in the subgenual cingulate (BA25) along with hypoactivity in prefrontal (BA9/46), premotor (BA6), dorsal anterior cingulate (BA24) and anterior insula in all treatment-resistant patients. Responders had greater prefrontal hypoactivity and an area of hyperactivity in the medial frontal cortex (BA10).

New insights into functional brain anatomy

Measurement of rCBF can be used to trace interrelationships between areas of the brain and to see if DBS has had an effect and it may also have prognostic value. Many of the areas that are supposedly affected by DBS are

overactive in OCD and TRD, and certain patterns of brain metabolism may characterize some non-responders.

rCBF has traditionally been measured using PET. Radionuclides used in PET are typically isotopes with short half-lives such as carbon-11 (~20 min.), nitrogen-13 (~10 min.), oxygen-15 (~2 min.), and fluorine-18 (~110 min.). They must be delivered from a cyclotron and synthesized into organic compounds within minutes, so the procedure is limited to special facilities.

Using PET, Seminowicz et al. [36] reported on path modeling of limbic-frontal circuitry in depression. They reported that drug treatment responders and non-responders had different limbic-cortical connections, non-responders had additional limbic-subcortical abnormalities, and there were limbic-cortical and cortico-cortical differences between cognitive-behavior therapy responders and pharmacotherapy responders.

fMRI has become a reasonable and economical substitute for PET. Blood oxygen level-dependent (BOLD) refers to the MRI contrast of oxygenated with deoxygenated blood, and allows MRI measurement of rCBF.

Knowledge of specific pathways involved in OCD and TRD is obviously critical to further advances in the uses of DBS for psychiatric disorders. Tractography, also known as diffusion tensor imaging, is a relatively new procedure for determining functional connections between brain locations in living humans. Although the mathematics involved is complex, the MRI is simply used to measure the movement of oxygen along pathways from a "seed" voxel to areas that receive signals from the seed. A good discussion on it has been made by Taylor [43].

More germane to the DBS discussion, Gutman [3] has used tractographic analysis to examine the connections from seeds in the cingulate gyrus (CG) to the AL/IC. These are the two areas for DBS that are featured prominently in Table 1. They found that CG connected to the medial frontal cortex, anterior and posterior cingulate, medial temporal lobe, medial thalamus, hypothalamus, nucleus accumbens and dorsal brain stem. AL/IC projected to frontal pole, median temporal lobe, cerebellum, nucleus accumbens, thalamus, hypothalamus, and brainstem. While the two seeds were connected to some common areas, those connections seemed to be via different white matter bundles. Gutman suggested the two locations exist within separate neural networks that include common nodes. Larger studies, including both control subjects and patients, are needed for further clarification but until in vivo tract tracing in human is possible, results cannot be fully verified.

Challenges of DBS clinical trials

The usual ideas about double blind testing and random selection are not applicable to DBS. Because of the

bimodal nature of the patients' responses, and the small sizes of the samples, calculations on sample sizes for a given level of confidence must be non-parametric (for example, see Mallet [11]).

1. The patient is always his/her own control. The simulator can usually be turned off without the patient aware of the change, but sometimes there is a dramatic return of symptoms. The clinical rater is usually blind, but is the study truly double blind if turning off the stimulator precipitates suicidal ideation or obsessive pre-occupations? Randomization usually means random assignment to stimulus-first and sham-first conditions.
2. Recruitment of severe treatment resistant patients for a neurosurgical procedure has been difficult, and multi-center studies have been the only way to enroll meaningful numbers of subjects.
3. Achieving a consensus among Institutional Review Boards can be both expensive and time consuming.
4. Given the necessity of multi-center studies, one is left to assume that very complex procedures can be replicated exactly across different institutions.

As more studies are done, and if DBS becomes covered by insurance, then random selection of subjects for alternative DBS targets may become practical and parametric statistical power calculations will be feasible. Genetic studies and brain imaging could possibly improve the selection of probable responders in future.

Ethical considerations

Many papers listed as reviews also contain comments on ethics, and the consensus is that modifying personality is not unethical. But there are other ethical considerations of DBS that need to be carefully considered. The risks and benefits of implanting electrodes in the brain must be weighed carefully as it is an invasive procedure. There also may be ethical issues involved selecting the population that receives deep brain stimulation. Would all people have equal access to treatment? If not, who would determine when a depression is severe or unresponsive enough for DBS? If it proves effective, should we allow DBS to be used for neural enhancement? These issues require comprehensive study beyond the scope of this paper.

Conclusions

DBS is an expensive treatment and the phase for the procedure involves considerable time. It is not entirely without risks, as the adverse events described in the movement disorders suggest. OCD and TRD reports are remarkable for their lack of adverse events (other than those purely related to surgery), but that may reflect the use of younger subjects.

Table 1 provides the most compelling data in support of DBS, the number of recovered patients. These patients were severely ill individuals and all past treatment was unsuccessful. The economics of the matter would make providing such patients with expensive yet successful treatment justifiable, as the costs of repeatedly failing treatments are huge. From a humanitarian and financial viewpoint, treatment expense is not a major issue.

Thus, while still in the research stage, DBS promises to be a major advance. Modern imaging methods allows precise placement of electrodes. Electrophysiological micro-recordings from implanted electrodes before and during stimulation aid in defining the electrode locations. Measurement of rCBF before and after stimulation provides additional accuracy. Location and parameters of the stimulation can be changed to individualize and optimize treatment. Since the patient usually cannot detect whether stimulation is on or off, artificial stimulation can easily be used to deceive participants and provide a control condition. This ability to use patients as their own controls is a powerful tool for reducing placebo effects.

DBS is a very promising new development for the treatment of severe treatment-resistant depression and obsessive-compulsive disorder. So far the clinical samples are small, and some of the theoretical rationales are less than clear. Nonetheless, the results so far are very impressive, and it is certain that present shortcomings will be addressed in the near future.

Additional file 1: QUOROM Statement Checklist. A PDF document showing the Quality of Reporting of Meta-analyses (QUOROM) statement checklist.
Click here for file
[http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/supplementary/1756-0500-3-60-S1.PDF]

Abbreviations

AL/IC: anterior limbs of internal capsule; BA: Beck Anxiety Inventory; BDI: Beck Depression Inventory; BOLD: blood oxygen level-dependent; BPRS: Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale; CG: cingulate gyrus; CGI: Clinical Global Impressions; DBS: deep brain stimulation; DMNT: dorsa-medial nucleus of the thalamus; EEG: electroencephalography; fMRI: functional magnetic resonance imaging; GAF: Global Assessment of Function; GAS: Global Assessment Scale; GPI: globus pallidus internal; HDRS: Hamilton Depression Rating Scale; MADRS: Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale; MRI: magnetic resonance imaging; OCD: obsessive-compulsive disorder; rCBF: regional cerebral blood flow; PANAS: Positive and Negative Affects Scales; PD: Parkinson's disease; PET: positron emission tomography; PMOS: Profile of Mood States; SDS: Self-Rating Depression Scale; STN: subthalamic nucleus; TRD: treatment-resistant depression; Y-BOCS: Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale.

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Authors' contributions

SEL and EC participated in the preparation of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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